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To Justices of the Peace

Mutilation of Coin.

The most careless of persons can scarcely fail to perceive the great increase in the number of defaced and mutilated silver coins during the past few months. So rapidly has the evil grown that at the present time, in the opinion of a financial expert, quite one-third of the silver coin that has been in circulation for any considerable period of time bears some evidence of mutilation. It is believed by the Government officers to whose attention the subject has been called, that a class of unprincipled persons—small tradesmen, and others—are systematically in the habit of cutting small pieces out of the coins of larger denomination, and selling the fragments thus obtained by weight to manufacturing jewelers. Before the practice had grown to its present proportions, it was noticed that those engaged in it seemed to confine their operations to boring small holes in the centers and fitting the pieces, but of late they have grown more bold, and now an immense number of coins of those denominations are in circulation from which silver has been removed in the form of a "W" or triangle, the cutting having evidently been performed by a punch or machine. The Government officers have had great difficulty in trying to find out the depredators, and thus far have been unsuccessful. Meanwhile the despoiling of the currency shows no signs of decrease. The law on the subject is to be found in Section 5,459 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Every person who fraudulently, by any act, ways or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold and silver coin which are by law made current or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than \$2,000."

"This law," said Assistant United States District Attorney William P. Flero to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, "should be changed. The word 'fraudulent' in the statute has been the means of defeating the punishment of the malefactor. The law should be so changed as to make the offense a finable one. Then detection would be easy, and the infliction of the penalty swift and certain. This would really put an end to the business. It has been a common practice for many well meaning persons to punch a hole in a gold or silver coin and then wear the latter as a watch-chain, necklace, earring, or even as an ornament on a dog-collar. In course of time these coins are detached and pass into circulation. Were the offense one punishable by fine, the practice would cease. I have been anxious to get a case where a tradesman or other person has been in the habit of defacing coin. If the fact could be established, I have no doubt conviction would follow. With the law as it stands there seems very little prospect of putting a complete stop to the evil complained of."

Bullion and Exchange.

It is desirable to mention a mode of international payment of debts due by one country to another which is daily carried on to an immense extent, and strikingly illustrates the nature and action of money. These payments are made with bullion—that is, with gold or silver uncoined, in its natural state of bars or ingots of metal. The necessity for such a payment in coin or metal arises from the fact that one country has bought from another more than it has sold to it, and consequently must pay the balance with some form of money. The transmission of coin would be subject to the inconvenience that the coin sent over would be a stranger in the new country it entered; the stamp would be a troublesome surplussage, ultimately requiring to be effaced by melting. Gold coin does its work by means of the value of the metal, gold; and thus we can understand that an equal weight of bullion will be accepted as a payment equivalent to the same weight of gold in coin, without the incumbrance of a stamp. The process by which the quantity of the bullion required to be sent across is calculated is somewhat complicated, but on many accounts it is very important to understand it. Let us suppose that England has bought more French goods than France has bought of English goods; she has to remit a quantity of gold of the value of the difference to France. The debts which this remittance is made to pay are all counted in French francs; the traders of France have so many francs to receive of England. The calculation is effected by means of what is called the rate of exchange—that is, the value of francs which are equal in value to the English pound or sovereign. The rate of exchange, if it is termed, indicates the exact relative value of a sovereign in francs. Thus, a sovereign and a twenty-franc napoleon are compared in weight, and it is found that the sovereign contains a little more gold in weight than one and one-fourth napoleon, true par being about twenty-five and one-eighth francs. A French creditor, therefore, who has to receive payment of a debt, must receive a sovereign, that is, the gold contained in a sovereign, for every twenty-five and one-eighth francs he is entitled to receive; and that quantity of bullion is sent to him from England. He gets the gold of as many napoleons as his bill amounts to. This explanation supposes that the calculation is made when the exchange between the two countries is at par; that is, when the sovereign will fetch in French money exactly as much gold as it contains. But the exchange is seldom at par, and the variations are sometimes serious. This, however, is a matter which it is impossible to enter into in this place.—*Bonny Price, in Fraser's Magazine.*

The great grain elevator of the Erie Railway, which has been erected near Plover, N. Y., is the largest elevator in the world, has cost about \$750,000, and has a capacity for 1,500,000 bushels. It stands on a dock 1,750 feet long, 100 feet wide, and is 375 feet high. The stack is 180 feet high. The elevator is to be run by two engines, each of 250 horse-power, and by means of steam shovels the elevator will receive and unload forty cars at once, at the rate of a car every three minutes. At the same time it can load four or five cars in four hours. The elevator stands on piles driven about 80 feet below mud bottom. Upon the foundation thus formed there are strong granite pillars, 16 feet high, eight feet square at the bottom and three feet square at the top. The timbers of the main structure rest on these supports.

Any ladies wishing to know of the merits of the Fox-Rabbit Kidney Pills, action, etc., are referred to Mrs. Wm. E.

McKee, Photographer, Toledo, Ohio.

The Swamp Angel.

A soldier who served in the swamps of South Carolina during the war tells the following story: Among the officers whom I remember well at Morris Island was Colonel Sewell, of New York, a most excellent officer and an accomplished engineer. Colonel Sewell was engaged on the Swamp Angel, and being very energetic himself he was not afraid to enter the swamps. His surprise can be imagined when one day one of his lieutenants whom he had ordered to lead twenty men and enter the swamp said he could not do it.

"And why, sir, can't you do it?" cried the energetic Sewell.

"The mud is too deep, Colonel," replied the lieutenant.

"You can at least try, sir," said Sewell.

The lieutenant did so, and in an hour returned, his men covered with mud from head to foot.

"Here, now," cried Sewell on seeing them, "what byings you back?"

"Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads, I can't do it."

"Oh! but you can make a requisition for anything that is necessary for the safe passage of the swamp, and I will give it to you, but you must go through it."

The lieutenant did make a requisition in writing, which was as follows:

"I want twenty men, eighteen feet long to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep."

The joke was a good one, but Sewell, who was terribly in earnest, could not just then appreciate it, and he promptly arrested the lieutenant for disrespect to his superior officer. Another lieutenant was detailed, and he went into the swamp, felled the timber and accomplished what his unfortunate predecessor had failed to do. Colonel Sewell built his battery with the aid of wheelbarrows and sand, and the remains of it still stand as a monument to his energy and skill as an engineer.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Plague of Pormal Calls.

Is it not time that a protest should be made against the absurdity and unprofitableness of our custom of "paying calls"? To visit our friends for the sake of their companionship is one thing—a thing to which no social reformer, however parsimonious of time, would wish to put a limit. To visit those whom we think more intimate and whose acquaintance might make our friends another thing, but equally wise. Visiting with such ends in view, however, implies choice, while the term I have quoted above implies a social obligation of the most binding character. A social dishonesty is certainly implied in the accusation that one has not "paid" the calls she "owes."

What is this custom, simply stated, and what solid grounds for its existence would remain if we once remove the venerable lumber of custom and tradition with which it is now securely propped? Simply stated, it is customary for a woman, who moves in any society whatever, alternately to visit and to receive visits from every woman with whom she wishes to keep up even the most formal acquaintance. It is a perpetually recurring ceremony, for one visit "paid" means a return visit "owed," and so on forever. The purpose originally served by the custom is the distinction it enables us to draw between those we desire and those we do not desire to number among our acquaintances. But a ceremony which is, perhaps, in its simplest form quite indispensable, may at last grow, through the accumulation of custom, into an intolerable burden. A woman in a large city who would not drop entirely out of her social life, must keep hard at work at her Sisyphean task, made doubly onerous by the custom of "kettle drums," teas and receptions. In a place like Washington, where political is added to social etiquette, the weight becomes almost unbearable. I heard a lady say once that she would never go back to Washington as a politician's wife, unless she were allowed to assume debt-morning for some fictitious friend. The only escape from the useless drudgery of "society" seemed to her to lie in a course that would cut her off from all its pleasures as well. In small towns the burden is almost worse, for there one gets but meager compensation in social pleasures of any kind, and though the list is briefer, the names bring more constantly recurring obligations. These are debts which we must discharge, not even with hard-earned dollars, but with hours that are not to be regained or replaced by any effort, or at any cost. Is there any woman who would not rejoice to be released from this? This much done, could we not wisely grant a woman perfect liberty to visit where she wished to go, and to stay away when she felt no contrary impulse? To be sure, if she be resolute, a woman may do these things to-day, but she must disagreeable consequences to herself, her friends and her family. Men, married men at least, have to a great extent freed themselves from this matter. Their wives leave their cards and it is imputed to them for righteousness. And as for women, too, are allowed a very wide margin of this tedious visiting. Does not the fact that "sending cards" is always hailed as a blessed relief, and often accepted as payment in full of one's debts, go far to prove that visiting itself will one day be eliminated by natural selection, or will pass, at least, from an important organ in our social body to an atrophied survival.—*M. G. Van Ness, in Fortnightly.*

A well-known Hartford gentleman was unable to attend the side of the pews of his church the other day, and he requested a friend to bid for him a pew for which he had for many years paid fifty dollars. Later he met another friend, and incidentally mentioning that he would not be able to attend the church, asked his friend also to see to it that he had his bid put as heretofore. The auctioneer took place, and the friend put up "Fifty dollars," said number one, "Fifty-one," "fifty-two," and so till there had been thirty-eight bids, when one friend, thinking he had gone as far as discretion permitted, stopped, and the other took it triumphantly at eighty-eight dollars. "Put down for Dr.," he said, and the auctioneer, who knew no more bounds. They had been bidding against each other, both in behalf of the same gentleman, who had forgotten to tell number two that he had also spoken to number one. The church is so much better off.—*New Haven Palladium.*

The Chicago Times says: Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scientific distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

McKee, Photographer, Toledo, Ohio.

He Wom the Bet.

Soon after two o'clock yesterday the cash in a fourth-story window of a business house on Woodward avenue was raised and a man's head and shoulders appeared in sight. Next he thrust out an arm, and pedestrians saw a small rope in his hand. Twenty men halted in less than a minute. A plank was lying at the curb, and the general line of reasoning was that the plank was to be drawn up through the window.

"You'll break the glass if you try it!" shouted one of the fast-growing group.

"That cord isn't stout enough!" yelled a third.

"Why don't they carry it up by way of the stairs?" demanded a man, as he hurriedly his gold-headed cane around and seemed much put out.

The cord came partly down and stopped. Some ten different persons volunteered the information of "more yet," and presently it was lowered so that one of the crowd could grasp it. He pulled down and the man above pulled up, and four or five men seized the plank and brought it to the rope.

"Lower away!" yelled the man at the rope.

"Pull down on it!" cried a dozen voices.

The man above let out more rope and waved his hand.

"He wants it over that hitching-post!" screamed a boy, and it was carried there.

"No; he wants it fast to the lamp-post!" shouted a man, and it was carried there.

"Let—let that—rope—alone!" came from the man above.

Six men had hold of the plank, ready to boost on it, and three more had hold of the rope.

"Do you want the plank?" asked one.

"No!"

"Do you want the hitching-post?"

"No!"

"Well, what do you want?"

"I want you to let that rope alone! I had a bet of the cigars that it was long enough to touch the walk, and I've won 'em! What's the row down there—somebody dropped dead?"

The plank was hurled away, cursing words indulged in as loaves were trodden on, and in fifteen seconds the crowd had melted away to a single-eyed boy and an organ-grinder.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The "Liberty Cap" takes its origin from the ancient Phrygian cap, which may be seen in all the representations of the Trojans in Euxine illustrations to Homer. In ancient Greece and Rome slaves were not allowed to have the head covered, and part of the ceremony of freeing a slave was placing this cap on his head, which thus became the symbol of liberty and was so regarded during the Roman Republic. A cap on a pole was used by Saturnians as a token of liberty to all slaves who might join him, and Marius raised the same symbol to induce the slaves to take arms with him against Sulla. After the death of Caesar the consulars marched out in a body with a cap borne before them on a spear, and it is said that a medal struck on the occasion and bearing this device is still in existence. In Dr. Zinkens's "History of the Jacobin Club" we are told that the "Liberty Cap" or "Bonnet Rouge" was introduced by the Girondists and that it was favorably received principally on an article by Brissot, which appeared in the *Patriote Francaise*, and in which he declared that the "monstrous uniform of hats" had been introduced "by priests and despots" and proved from history that "all great nations—the Greeks, the Romans and Gauls—had held the cap in peculiar honor." It is also said that the "Bonnet Rouge" was habitually worn by the consular slaves and was adopted as the symbol of freedom after the release of the Swiss regiments of Chateau Yveux, and it is very likely that this circumstance gave the first impulse to the fashion, but it soon became identified with the "Liberty Cap" of antiquity.—*N. Y. World's Notes and Queries.*

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AT
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CROCKERY
STORE,
Before the Rush Sets In.

Fine Decorated Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets \$30 to \$50.
Fine Decorated Tea Sets 50 pieces \$50 and up.
Fine Decorated Chamber Sets 10 to 12 pieces \$5 to \$25.
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Metal Chamber Sets 12 pieces.
Kitchens and Kitchens Sets 12 pieces.
Children's Sets, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, 6 to 10 pieces \$5 to \$10.
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Smokers Sets 50c and up.
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Which will be sold at a bargain

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS—At the very low

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Absolutely Pure.

Made from pure cream of tartar—No other ingredients mixed with it, sticky, heavy, or containing any adulteration. Can be used by bakers without fear of the fire resulting from heavy impurities found only in cheap, low quality baking powder.

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My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and confidence to sustain it, does not fear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling or flattery. We know the cause and the remedy, needed, no guesswork, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the case of chronic diseases, exclusively, no encouragement without a prospect. Careful in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for themselves; it will cost nothing a consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE
can be consulted at JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, Saturday, the 11th of December.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. Clarence Price, Nauvoo, Ill., with stamp paid.

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The great Restorative of the system. Preserves the vitality, and restores the system. It is a powerful stimulant, and restores the system. It is a powerful stimulant, and restores the system.

Notice to Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of January 10, 1884, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Wisconsin, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885. Bids of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, in accordance with the forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

HORACE MAYNARD,
Postmaster General.

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For the past two weeks I have been receiving goods from my second purchase this Fall. I was in the market just in time to get the benefit of the lowest price goods have been selling at in a year, and I will show my customers that can and will give them a benefit, and don't you forget it.

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Extra short Pants for Boys from three to nine years old, that you cannot find anywhere else but in my stock.

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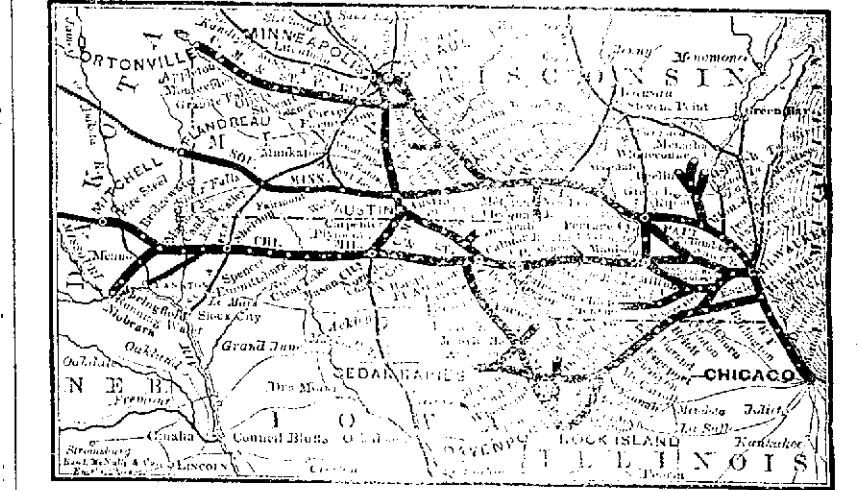
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THE CITY

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NOTICE.—All parties having accounts against the late A. H. Baxter, or any other business requiring attention, will please present their claims at once for adjustment to H. Baxter.

N. B.—I will remain in the city until Thursday, for above purpose.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Rock Co. Agricultural society held their annual meeting, Saturday, Dec. 4th.

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February 14, 1880.

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To all who are suffering from the cramps and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. LYNCH, Station B, New York City.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of BEECH'S WINDING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

Coughs.

"Brooks' Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wise and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

The Troch.—"Brooks' Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *Speakers and Singers* find the Troches useful.

A CROUP, COLIC, CROUP or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brooks' Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brooks' Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PRICES FOR GROCERIES

AT

Vankirk's!

Best Granulated Sugar, 10c

Best Coffee C Sugar, 10c

Best 2 pound Peaches, 17c

Best Solid Meat Bulk Oysters, 25c

Best Solid Meat Bulk Oysters, 25c

Best Baking Powder, 25c

The Finest Stock of New TEAS

In Janesville, and at Lowest Prices.

Best Tea Coffee, 15c

Best Tea Coffee, 15c

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 4:40 P. M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East, 5:50 P. M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West, 1:55 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe, 8:30 A. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe, 12:30 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe, 2:30 P. M.

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